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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 12 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2271

HUMBUG IN THE HOUSE

Foolish Attack on Rapid Transit Franchise.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. BALLENTYNE

He Shows That Tramway Statesmen Don't Know What They Are Talking About.

C. G. Ballentyne, superintendent of the Rapid Transit Company, was interviewed last night about the attack in the Legislature on the franchise of his road.

"In regard to the charges made by certain members of the Legislature," said he, "it is very evident that they are not so much in opposition to the Rapid Transit Company as they are inclined, if possible, to influence the Legislature in favor of the Tramways Company."

"To any observant person the object in view is very clear indeed. This is not a matter which concerns the Legislature, as that body has absolutely nothing to do with the method of construction adopted by the Rapid Transit Company, such responsibility resting entirely with the Superintendent of Public Works."

"As to voiding, or causing a forfeiture of our franchise by legislative action, this is the veriest bosh, and is quite in keeping with many other efforts made during the present session."

"The franchise of the Rapid Transit Company is a vested interest and constitutes a contract between the Government and the company, which the Legislature has no more right to violate than it would have to violate any other contract."

"To make the matter plain to the public, I will outline the situation, showing that our franchise does not, as some legislators ignorantly stated, expire in July, and that we have not, by any action, forfeited our rights or broken the contract."

"The franchise of the Rapid Transit Company was approved on the 7th of July, 1898, construction to begin within one year. Construction actually did begin on July 6, 1899. We were required under the franchise to have ten miles constructed and in operation within two years from the date of commencement, and ten miles additional constructed and in operation by July 6, 1903, at which time any streets specified in the franchise and not then occupied, are to be forfeited by us, but there will be no forfeiture previous to the 6th day of July, 1903."

"The franchise required that we should deposit a bond with the Superintendent of Public Works in the sum of \$5,000, which may be forfeited in case the ten miles shall not have been completed by July 6, 1901, but should we be prevented from completing either the first ten miles or the second ten miles by reason of injunctions, or suits, or other causes within the control of the Government, the time during which we are delayed in our construction by such cause or causes, shall not operate against us."

"It will be remembered that in September, 1899, a proclamation was published by the President of the United States, invalidating all land sales made by the Government, and all franchises granted by the Government between the date of the signing of the joint resolution annexing the islands, on the 7th day of July, 1898, and the date of the approval of our franchise by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, and the date of the transfer of the sovereignty of the islands the 12th day of August, 1898."

"This proclamation was based upon an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, and while it did not invalidate our franchise it cast a cloud upon it, which made it imperative upon the President of the United States, on the 25th day of June, 1900, under authority granted by the Organic Act, wherein all the land sales and franchises granted between those dates were confirmed subject to the approval of the President."

"The effect of the proclamation was that we were deprived of the advantages of our franchise from September, 1899, to June, 1900, a period of nine months during which nine months the time limit of two years from the date of commencement of construction will not operate against us so that the time for the completion and the operation of the first ten miles will be extended from July of the present year to April, 1902."

"Even had we not been deprived of the use of our franchise during the period of nine months, there would be no forfeiture until July of 1903."

"In regard to the construction of our track on Liliha street, it must not be forgotten that before we begin construction on any street, we must apply for and obtain the established grade on such street and in construction we must conform to the grade given us by the grade commissioners. Owing to the very extensive changes in the grade of this street made by the grade commis-

sion, we were compelled in some places to excavate as deep as seven feet and in others to fill in as high as five feet, and owing to these requirements it was a physical impossibility to construct the road on Liliha street without occupying more than one block at a time, as it is impossible now for the Department of Public Works to bring the street surface to the grade given us by the commission without occupying more than one block at a time."

"While there was considerable interruption in traffic during the construction of our tracks, it must not be forgotten that this was not so much due to any neglect on our part to keep the street open as it was due to the unfavorable condition of the weather during that construction, as it rained almost daily from the time of beginning until we had gotten as far up as Kuakini street. In fact, at times the weather was so bad that construction had to be abandoned entirely."

"As to Hotel street, the cause of the interruption of traffic there is not so much on account of our construction as it is the narrowness of the street, which renders it impossible for us to use the street while the excavation is being made and at the same time keep it open for traffic; as all surplus earth is being removed as rapidly as possible to remove it, and as the ties and rails are being laid and the necessary ballasting and macadamizing being done with all possible dispatch, the public will not be deprived of the use of the street, or such portion of it as we are working upon, longer than is absolutely necessary."

"We can quite appreciate that the public, not being very familiar with the class of construction, may believe that there is more of the street kept unopened than is necessary, but an investigation will show any reasonable and observant person that this is not so and that we are doing the best we can to accommodate the traffic and to carry on the work at the same time."

"For the general information of the public, I give an outline of the procedure of track construction."

"First comes the excavation to the requisite depth and where there is no change of grade, to nineteen inches, upon the bottom of which excavation rock ballast is placed and rolled by the steam roller to the depth of six inches; upon this is placed the ties, six inches in depth, and upon the top of these again the rails, seven inches in depth. The ties are then tamped with small stones and brought to a perfectly even surface and the rails lined up. Then between the ties and up to the top of the rail broken stone is again placed in, thoroughly well tamped, and surfaced with smaller stone; as soon as the excavators finish work in one block, the trench is taken possession of by the track-layers, and the excavators move on to the next block, followed by the track-layers as soon as they have completed their work."

"In this method of procedure, while it is true that more than one block is under process of construction at the same time, it is to the interest of the public that his should be done, as the work is completed much more rapidly than it would be if it were confined to one block only, and consequently the people are not so long deprived of the use of the street."

"From this explanation, I hope the public will understand that we are trying to accommodate it as much as we can, and that we have considered the question carefully and have adopted the method that will least inconvenience the people, in our judgment."



WILL GO OVER THE PALI TOGETHER.

DR. WOOD, IN AN OPEN LETTER, CALLS DR. ALVAREZ TO TIME

Alvarez Says There Was No Bubonic Plague in Hawaii Last Year and is Asked Some Very Pertinent Questions.

DR. L. F. ALVAREZ having issued a signed statement that the epidemic of 1900 was not bubonic plague, Dr. C. B. Wood, President of the Board of Health during plague times, responds in the following open letter:

AN OPEN LETTER TO DR. L. F. ALVAREZ.

Dr. L. F. Alvarez: Dear Sir—You state in an article appearing over your signature in the Republican, of April 11th, that "we have never had plague here" (in Honolulu).

Because of the publicity of this statement and some others, equally bald, which you have permitted yourself to make—rather than because your opinion is of any weight upon this particular subject—I have taken the liberty of addressing you in a public manner.

Of course, Doctor, you will admit that as you took no trouble to inform yourself of the nature of the sickness of last year during the time of its prevalence, your opinion upon the matter is of very little importance among physicians, as you are not in a position to discuss intelligently an illness of which you did not see and examine a single case, although the epidemic lasted three months; and for the further reasons that you were present at only one post-mortem examination, and that one on the 28th of March, at the very end of the epidemic, and by special invitation of the president of the Board of Health, and that during the post-mortem at which you were present, together with fifteen or sixteen other physicians, and at which discussion was free, you never expressed the slightest doubt as to the nature of the sickness from which the patient had died. Further, you never, as far as any one knows, made a single microscopical slide, or a culture or inoculated a single animal during the prevalence of the sickness, although material was abundant, and you could have had it for the asking.

As this letter is written in a friendly spirit, I hope you will not take offense if I recall to your apparently somewhat hazy memory a statement which you made to Dr. Raymond last year in answer to a question of his. Perhaps by thinking hard, Doctor, you will remember that Dr. Raymond asked you why you did not get some material from the Board of Health, or go into the board's laboratory and make your own experiments, carry on your own cultures, and satisfy yourself as to the nature of the illness about which you

seemed to have some doubt, and that you in reply stated that you had a family depending upon you and did not care to handle such dangerous material as that which was causing the deaths in Honolulu at that time, and in explanation of your wholesome fear of such intimate association with the dangerous material, mentioned to Dr. Raymond the death of Dr. Pestana, who became infected by the plague because of his temerity in doing that which you preferred to leave to others with more courage, or less discretion. Are you not just a little ashamed of expressing or having an opinion in the matter at all Doctor under the circumstances?

For reasons which are sufficiently evident from what has been stated above, it is not worth while to argue with you upon the question of whether the sickness of last year was plague or something else. Your knowledge upon the subject is too limited to entitle you to an opinion.

However, you have made some statements which require correcting, and I shall devote the remainder of this friendly epistle to that purpose.

You did NOT keep alive plague germs in the Kalihl laboratory for over three years. Your cultures were as dead as Julius Caesar when your successor assumed charge.

The cultures were NOT sent to you from Hongkong. I got those cultures in Hongkong myself in 1896 and sent them to Dr. Day, through Dr. Beach of the steamer China.

It was NOT the opinion of the majority of the physicians connected with the Board of Health, at a meeting held at the Pacific Club that there never had been any plague here.

This meeting was held at the very beginning of the epidemic only five days after the first case and every physician present who had seen a post-mortem or examined a slide (and they only were entitled to an opinion) expressed the belief that the illness under discussion was plague.

plague and you forgot to give it a name. "Haemorrhagic Septicæmia" had not yet been coined. As there were fifteen or twenty other physicians present you could hardly be called a majority.

I beg to respectfully deny your statement that there was no high mortality among the rats. The rat population in the infected localities was practically wiped out for instance in Iwilei. You must admit that I know more about this than you do, Doctor as I went into all of the infected localities and you stayed out of them.

The disease DID spread in China town in an increasing ratio until the population was removed.

You state that there were no cases recorded here which would prove that the sickness was dangerous to attendants or any one else, and that it was not contagious and yet you yourself admitted to Dr. Raymond that you were afraid to handle it—and later before many witnesses stated in answer to a direct question that you would not take your family and move into a house in which a case had occurred even after the most thorough disinfection conducted under your own direction.

Have you forgotten the fate of Ma chida, the young assistant of Dr. Kobayashi who died of plague on January 10th with a bubo under his arm from an infection of the thumb contracted while assisting Dr. Kobayashi at a post-mortem upon a plague victim? And how about the two victims from the small force of men working upon the odorless excavators—and the four guards who also died of the plague?

Is your memory playing tricks upon you again, Doctor?

You state that the epidemic of last year was not plague but Haemorrhagic Septicæmia. I presume, of course, you carried out in full all of the experiments which you enumerate as necessary—including animal experiments, before making your diagnosis.

By the way, do you not think that "Haemorrhagic Septicæmia" is a pretentious and comprehensive definition of black plague, Doctor? Yours very respectfully, C. B. WOOD

AMALGAMATION OF STEAM LAUNDRIES

New Concern Buys out Old One and Will Remove Its Plant.

The Honolulu Steam Laundry is a thing of the past. It has been absorbed by the more recent Honolulu Sanitary Steam Laundry and the deal will be consummated at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Sanitary Laundry company has purchased the goodwill, plant, wagons and general paraphernalia of the old company and there will be but one company in Honolulu. I. R. Burns, one of the stockholders of the Sanitary Laundry stated yesterday that absorption had been on the tapis for sometime and only in the last day or two had the companies reached an agreement. The plant of the old company will be removed from Iwilei and erected on the premises of the Sanitary company on South street below the Honolulu Stock Yard.

COAST SHIPPERS MUST HEED LAW

Commissioner of Agriculture May Destroy all Blight-Covered Products.

Commissioner of Agriculture Wray Taylor says that the purple blight which has appeared on oranges of recent importation from California is a serious menace to the country and that the sooner such fruit is headed off the better.

He says the oranges in question were shipped here by one of the leading firms of San Francisco to a firm of white merchants in this city. The latter sold them to a Chinese Professor Koebel heard of the purple blight and after searching in every store in town found three shops where the oranges—nearly all of them—were for sale. The blight was very much in evidence.

The Commissioner states that the oranges were shipped to Honolulu because they could not be offered for sale in San Francisco under the law prevailing there. Oranges to be offered for sale in San Francisco must be clean and were certainly much to the contrary. The blight is known by the technical term mytiliasis, or purple scale.

According to the law the Commissioner has the right to destroy anything of this kind, and there is a heavy penalty reserved for any infringements thereof.

Wanderer is Safe

The British bark Wanderer, which sailed from Tacoma October 15th, and concerning which there has been considerable speculation of late, resulting from a London cablegram, is reported safely arrived at Bristol, her destination.

The cablegram announcing her arrival proved the theory of her Tacoma charterers, Ralston, Guthrie & Co. to have been correct. They believed that the Wanderer, after being spoken in side of St. Ann's Head, had again been blown out to sea. She arrived at Bristol in safety Saturday, March 10.

publicly plying their calling as prostitutes. It is not necessary to inquire how this crying evil was first started. It is assumed that the public officers who gave it the sanction of their approval, thought they were doing right; but it is our duty to remove the evil, because its existence is illegal and immoral. The mere pointing out the mistakes of those who created it will not alone do that.

The charge given by Judge Estee was as follows.

land. They are all waiting to see if new people, in this distant Territory, govern themselves. You are now

place where there are congregated in
place and protected by public offi-
148 lewd women (now 124) openly and

each have a capacity of 400 tons
so they will be considerably
larger than the Eclipse.

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

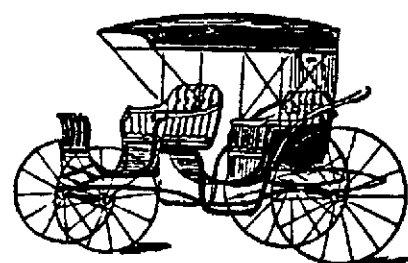
A detailed black and white illustration of a horse-drawn carriage. The carriage features a large, dark canopy supported by a frame of thin poles. It has four large, spoked wheels. The front of the carriage is slightly elevated, and there are visible harness attachments at the front. The overall style is that of a vintage woodcut or engraving.

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CHINA	APRIL 24		COPTIC	MAY 4	
DORIC	MAY 10		AMERICA MARU	MAY 14	
NIPPON MARU	MAY 10		PERU	MAY 21	
PERU	MAY 13		GAELEIC	MAY 21	
COPTIC	MAY 23		HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 1	
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5		CHINA	JUNE 1	
GAELEIC	JUNE 12		DORIC	JUNE 23	
GAELEIC	JUNE 11		NIPPON MARU	JULY 1	
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 23		PERU	JULY 8	
CHINA	JULY 1		AMERICA MARU	JULY 19	
DORIC	JULY 16				

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PLENTY OF WORK THE LEGISLATURE

They were all good friends and spat were few and far between in the Senate yesterday. Considerable business was attended to, and very little time was lost in disposing of reports, resolutions, and bills.

Senator Paris for the Committee on Public Lands presented a report recommending an item of \$20,000 in the Loan bill, on a petition from reputable citizens of Honolulu, for the extension of Fort street above School street. Laid on the table to be considered with the Appropriation bill.

The Senator also reported favorably on a petition from Oiaa asking for \$5000 for the extension of the Peck road, while the Committee reported adversely on a petition from Oiaa asking for \$10,000 to improve the Volcano road in Oiaa.

A concurrent resolution was adopted constituting the chairman of the House Finance Committee and chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee a special joint committee to examine the special deposits in the treasury for redemption of the Hawaiian gold and silver certificates. The committee is to count the certificates and the coin remaining for redemption and burn the certificates in the presence of the Treasurer. All remaining gold and silver certificates shall be redeemed before December 31, 1901. The same committee is directed to examine into the accounts of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank and cause the bonds to be destroyed. After having performed the duties set forth by the resolution the committee is to report back to the Senate and House.

Then the English language, as "she is spoke" in the free Republic of the United States, got a bit "in the consonsants" from Senator Kaohi, who, under suspension of rules, introduced a petition from residents in North Kona praying that English and Hawaiian be taught in the government schools, that any teacher not proficient in the use of the Hawaiian language be dismissed and that Hawaiian be made the principal language of the Territory.

Not satisfied with this onslaught on the haole teachers the good people who elected the Senator sent two more petitions.

The second asks that the water rights of the people of North Kohala be adjusted and that a reservoir and suitable pipes be installed.

The third asks that a Superintendent of the Road Board be put in place of the Commissioners and that the salary be set aside for such officer.

All three petitions are signed by over seventy people. They were referred to various committees.

Senator Russell, glaring sternly at "Oily Bill," presented a petition from the Ministerial Union, in which a prayer for mankind "g-e-a-l-y" and the passage of the Dispensary specially was set forth. Senator White smiled, shrugged his shoulders and said: "Send it to the Miscellaneous Committee, where my petitions went to; we want to know whether it is a genuine petition." The suggestion was adopted.

Mr. Baldwin presented a petition from sixty-seven taxpayers of Maui asking for an appropriation for repairs to roads in Iao valley. Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Then came a report which annoyed the Dispensary backers who had doubted the petitions presented yesterday.

Mr. Achl reported for the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions on Petitions 17 and 18, petitions against the Dispensary Act. The report states that a few names appear twice but that this was probably due to a mistake and not fraud as had been suggested. It was recommended that the petitions be laid on the table to be considered with the bill. Report adopted.

Mr. Achl reported further for the same committee on Senate Bill 7, relating to the protection of birds, their nests and eggs, recommending the bill pass with a few amendments. Report laid on the table to be taken up with the bill.

The voters of Koloa, Kauai, then had a chance to present their wishes and desires, in the shape of the following petition, which nearly went to the Committee on Intoxicants, but fortunately found a graveyard in the Miss All News Committee when under suspension of rules, Mr. Nakapahu presented a petition calling for the abolition of the \$2 school tax; the \$2 road tax, and the tax on female dogs of \$3. The government to assist the Catholic schools, to abolish the restriction on opium; to make the Koloa landing government property; to allow the Hawaiian language legal status; to make eight hours a day a legal day's work; to begin at 7 in the morning; to free the practice of administering Hawaiian medicines from all restrictions; to repeal all emigration laws; to stop artisan well-boring.

No hint was given as to how the Territory can stop immigration or prevent McCandless from boring wells, but the petition was received with an audible smile from the Senators.

Senator White reported favorably on Senate bill 55, relating to the reorganization of the Judiciary Department, and then all blushed, because the gay Nakapahu gave notice of "An Act Providing for the Licensing of Tailoring and Dressmaking Establishments in the Territory." Nakapahu evidently doesn't have to pay for tailor-made dresses, or he wouldn't have been so unkind to the family men who voted for him and have to "see" tailors and dressmakers' bills.

Here Senator Kahili made an effort to raise the salaries of the officers of the Senate, but the answer was "nitsky," and a recess was taken.

Immediately after luncheon the Senators are always good-natured, and the Senate room like a hot house. Senator John Brown read by title a bill providing for the building of a street railroad in Hilo, which was referred to the Printing Committee.

Senator Carter reported on bill 47 as follows:

To the President of the Senate: The

Judiciary Committee begs to report on Senate bills No. 47 and No. 48, referred to it on March 23, as follows:

Your committee finds that bill No. 4 fixes the compensation to be paid in condemnation proceedings for private property taken for public use, and provides that the returns made for taxation purposes of the two years preceding shall be the basis of valuation, and that the compensation shall not exceed its assessed value, computed by the number of square feet, and 75 cents additional per square foot, with the improvements at 20 cents per square foot.

Your committee believes that private property required for public use should be obtained at its fair market value, and that the provisions of the above bill, limiting all classes of property at 75 cents additional per square foot and all kinds of improvements to 20 cents additional per square foot, would work great injustice.

They therefore recommend that the bill be rejected.

Your committee finds that Senate bill No. 48 provides for the repeal of the present method of condemning property, which the committee is not ready to recommend until a better and more suitable Act is prepared, and they therefore recommend that bill No. 48 be tabled.

WM. WHITE,
N. RUSSEL,
G. R. CARTER.

His next report reads as follows:

To the President of the Senate: The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred House bill No. 13 on March 20, beg to report as follows:

The committee finds that this bill simply repeals certain obsolete laws which now encumber the statutes, and are without force and effect, such as, "An Act to Promote Inter-Island Steamer Communication," of the Session Laws of 1876; "An Act to Provide for the Lighting of the City of Honolulu With Gas or Other Artificial Means," contained in the Session Laws of 1878; "An Act Granting Franchise to Hamakua Water Works," in the Session Laws of 1878; etc.

The committee recommends the passage of the bill, with the following amendment: Add to section 1, line 30, the following: "And sections 1617, 1618 and 1619 of the Penal Laws relating to forest roads."

WM. WHITE,
G. R. CARTER,
N. RUSSEL.

And finally he presented the following report:

To the President of the Senate: The Ways and Means Committee begs to submit the following report on Senate bill No. 75, referred to them on April 9.

Your committee finds that section 89, chapter 59, of the Civil Laws has already been repealed by Act 14 of the Laws of 1898.

Section 806, chapter 59, provides for a poll tax of \$1 upon every male inhabitant of the Territory, the collection of which could formerly be enforced by imprisonment; under the Organic Act this is now provided, and as a large portion of the floating population of the Territory would evade the tax, the committee is in favor of repealing the same.

However, your committee recommends that this bill be laid on the table, and the introducer requested to bring in a new bill relating to the poll tax alone.

DAVID KAHUHA,
G. R. CARTER,
N. RUSSEL.

Achl gave notice of an Act to provide for a steam railway in Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

Senator Brown gave notice of an Act granting a franchise to construct, maintain and operate an electric railway in the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii.

Senator Kalauokalani reported for the Printing Committee as follows:

Your Committee on Enrollment presented to Governor Dole, duly enrolled, House bill No. 9, entitled "An Act to Repeal Sections 92, 93 and the second Paragraph of Section 94, Part V, Chapter 10 of the Penal Laws as Compiled in 1897, Relating to Vaccination," and also House bill No. 5, entitled "An Act to Amend Section 814, Chapter 59, of the Penal Laws," at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., this 9th day of April, A. D. 1901.

D. KALAUOKALANI.

Senator Achl endeavored to resurrect his dead poll tax Act, and then Senator Kanuha gained the floor and lost his temper while springing the following amusing resolution on the by that time drowsy Senate. The resolution reads as follows:

Hon. S. E. Kalue, President of the Senate:

I beg to complain to this honorable body that I have good reasons to believe that my name has been fraudulently used by one L. B. Hao in circulating a petition "now before this honorable body" against the Dispensary Act, and presented by Senator White yesterday in this House. Two individuals, R. H. Robinson and Mose Mae, who signed their names to the said petition, are willing to swear that they were fraudulently represented in signing said petition by the statements made by said L. B. Hao that the Dispensary Act was directly against the consuming of liquor by any person or individual; and that I presented the petition to L. B. Hao for signatures; and that I recommended them to sign the petition. Therefore I humbly ask this honorable body for an investigation of this serious matter, especially against my honor, reputation and the interest of the people.

DAVID KAHUHA,

Senator from Third District.

Senator Baldwin said it was not a matter for the Senate, as no Senator was involved. If the parties referred to had been aggrieved, their redress was in the courts.

Mr. Cecil Brown followed in the same vein, while Senator Russell wanted the resolution referred to the committee which had Senator White's petitions in charge. Then there was a squabble between Kanuha on one side and White and John Brown on the other side, and "The Father of His Country" got up to say that "Our characters must not be attacked; Kanuha's honor is worth more to him than millions of dollars, and our virtues need protection" (and special mention).

Senator Cecil Brown showed that, under the rules, the Senate has no jurisdiction in the matter. "If," said the veteran politician, "Mr. Kanuha had been as long in politics, as I have been, he wouldn't be so thin-skinned or take notice of rumors, gossip or (so to speak) newspapers. We are all honorable men, because we say so, and Kanuha is one of us."

Then Senator White arose in an ungainly, dignified and solemn manner. In his hand he held a copy of the letter, in which Senator Russell had stated that "Colonel Masuma" was abused with \$500

to bribe the House. He would demand an investigation if he was a member of the Lower House. The matter sounded substantial and worth looking into (as far as the amount is concerned), and the Senator from Lahaina gazed at his medical confrere and hissed, "Where is the money?"

Here Kanuha became touching. He said that he will stand and fall with the bill, but he will not work for dollars or filthy lucre but only for the welfare of the country.

"And (with a reproachful glance at the Doctor and White) I haven't seen a cent of that \$500 referred to, and when I go out from this Senate, I go as poor and pure as a new-born baby." (From White, "As you are now.")

President Kalue had by this time been awakened and said "Pau" with a capital "P" and, in spite of an attempt on the part of Dr. Russell to explain something, Mr. Kanuha's resolution was consigned to the wastebasket.

Senator John Brown under suspension of the rules took bill 27 from the table, relating to merchandise licenses, and consideration was deferred until bill 72, of a similar nature, is called up.

Bill 72 providing for a conservatory of music for Hilo passed and was set for third reading on Thursday. (Old Senator Paris mutter, "I thought there was music enough in the air in Hilo without we paying for a conservatory.")

House bill 41, providing for names of streets and roads, was sent to the Public Lands Committee, as was House bill 42, relating to numbering of buildings.

House bill 42 was referred to the Public Health Committee, and Senate bill 83, relating to exemptions in execution of householders caused a heated debate, in which Senator Cecil Brown did all the talking until Senator Carter said: "Let us go home and sleep on it and meet again."

And the Senate adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

WM. WHITE,
N. RUSSEL,
G. R. CARTER.

The House, with the exception of the contempt incident, railroad matters yesterday morning and with the ready assistance of Speaker Akina, was proceeding at the same rate in the afternoon until the Sunday laws unloosed the flood gates of native eloquence and suspended work for an hour or two.

After the reading of the minutes, Attorney General Dole's message, relative to the correspondence between High Sheriff Brown, Rufus Lyman and Lorin Andrews was read. Only one letter, of no importance, having been received the report was tabled pending the arrival of the rest of the correspondence.

Beckley attempted to get the House's sanction for a Committee to visit the site for the proposed Reform School. Beckley had an opinion that the site was unsatisfactory and was hopeful of diverting the appropriation to the wants of his own constituents.

Mahoe suggested that the Committee be allowed to visit the site on Sunday at their own expense: a proceeding highly antagonistic to Beckley's feelings for the respect of the Sabbath. Aylett offered to pay back hire and Monsarrat reined in the discussion with a motion that the House proceed to business.

The proposed picnic gently drifted into oblivion.

The special committee to investigate the charge made by the Republican of March 31st, that the missing concurrent resolution had been hypothecated by Makainal, found the Honorable Representative clear from all obloquy.

The report stated that Editor Gill admitted, that the notice had been obtained from false information gained from Interpreter John E. Bush of the Senate and furthermore agreed to retract the said statement in the columns of the Republican.

Prendergast and Kan'o were eager to hale the erring Editor before the House, there to make suitable apology; not however providing who was to do the aforesaid "haling."

Speaker Akina recommended discretion and uttered an "Akina axiom" "that the pen is mightier than the throat."

Ewaliko urged that the House behave as gentlemen and accept the Committee's report. Deprecatory advice, however, was lost on Hilo, who likened the injury that had been caused the House by the Republican article, to "a worm that crawled around the House contaminating all it touched. 'Let us' concluded the Reverend gentleman, 'Let us make an example.'"

Robertson asked Hilio if it were not Christian to forgive a thrust that was instantly countered by the text, "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured unto you again." This provoked an irrelevant discussion on Scripture between Hilio and Dickey, until the speaker advised them to keep the Bible for Sundays.

The report was finally adopted and the matter closed.

Everything went smoothly for the balance of the morning session.

The afternoon opened with energetic efforts to dispose of the business in hand, which was finally foiled by the coming up of House bill 73, An Act to regulate the Observance of Sunday Laws.

Kumale moved its refection and in response to an enquiry for reasons from Dickey, proceeded to unroll them, saying, in effect:

"This is a substitute bill for the original and is full of innumerable which will finally allow the observance of Sunday, which measure ye mete, it shall be measured unto you again." This provoked an irrelevant discussion on Scripture between Hilio and Dickey, until the speaker advised them to keep the Bible for Sundays.

The report was finally adopted and the matter closed.

Beckley, who is ever on the lookout for his constituents on Molokai and Maui, also moved for refection, saying that while Honolulu might be benefited, Molokai and Maui would not be.

"When," continued the speaker, "our islands were first discovered by the Europeans, numbered by the hundreds of thousands; now, since the Word of God came, we have dwindled to a handful. I took into this bill with a law book in my hand, not a Bible. In this bill soda water stands and lunch counters may be benefited, but suppose I am a workman who labors hard all the week. I want to buy a suit of clothes to work in next week. I overleap myself. I buy them. Am I benefited?"

"The In Honolulu may be benefited from Sundays; that is good for Honolulu.

but in Maui we have no ice. Then fresh fish should be allowed to be sold us. If milk may be delivered, why should not the plantations be allowed to grind?"

Keli'koni: "We are forgetting the principles of our forefathers. Our laws were based on Christian principles. We seem to want to make Sunday a day for a good time rather than for worship. If this is to be, why attempt to raise a new generation? Why not do away with Sunday altogether? We are acting contrary to the wishes of our constituents. You, Mr. Speaker, were brought up on Christian principles, were you not? I move this bill be rejected. It is a heathenish piece of business."

Speaker Akina was here heard to express a hope that the constituents of the honorable Representative would, when they next elected him, include a photographer with their choice.

Aylett, the introducer of the measure, in defending the bill, thought that the man who was fined for purchasing a package of cigarettes on Sunday was unjustly treated; that sailors who landed after 9 o'clock should be allowed to buy soda water and tobacco. He had obtained an opinion from the High Sheriff that if the present law were rigidly enforced the station house would be full. The Attorney General had recommended that the law be not too severely upheld. The bill was introduced because things were too one-sided at present. On plantations irrigation goes on on Sundays, which is not absolutely necessary, while at times when traveling on Sundays it is impossible in the country districts to get even a cracker to eat.

Ewaliko opined that if a man is offered double wage to work Sundays and accepts that is all right. That the offered bill was one-sided in that it allowed steamers to discharge freight on the Sabbath and not sailing vessels. He moved an indefinite postponement.

Mahoe pointed out that section 4, allowing stores to remain open from 1 to 6 practically conserved only two hours of Sunday, as at present barber shops were open until 9 and the substitute bill proposed to extend that time to 11.

Robertson, in defending the measure, said: "The bill simply legalizes the purchase of cigars, etc., that now goes on on Sundays and does not touch the force of public opinion. The question of public amusement between one and six is not a question of falling from grace; it is not authorized but left to local option. There will be probably just as many Germans to answer the foot of Gabriel's horn as Hawaiians, yet they spend Sunday afternoons in theaters and enjoying other innocent amusements. The way some of our members talk would lead one to imagine that they had already secured seats in the front row in Heaven by virtue of living in a community that had had a hypocritical Sunday law for fifteen years."

"After this City is incorporated I fail to see what it has to do with the Representative from Maui or Hawaii, what we choose to do here in Honolulu on Sunday afternoons through local option. The people of this City want a more liberal Sunday law, and therefore move this bill to the floor for reading."

The motion to reject the bill passed by a majority.

Monsarrat, rising to a question of privilege, asked the Judiciary Committee what had become of House bill 43, which had been apparently lost sight of for over a fortnight.

Emmeluth, replying for the committee, stated that they had been hitherto unable to secure a meeting with members of the bar, this profession being directly interested in the measure.

Robertson's query as to the number of bills that had been presented to the Governor for signature elicited the reply from Prendergast that four had been already signed and three were now offered for signature.

Kan'o presented his usual offering of petitions from Kohala district and closed the day's proceedings.

BUSINESS DONE.

A bill to place a tax of \$10 on every ton of sugar (Prendergast) passed its first reading.

A bill to repeal chapter 55, Session Laws of '98 (Monsarrat) passed its first reading.

A bill to protect makers of siphon bottles to contain soda water, root beer, weiss beer, etc. (Prendergast), passed its first reading.

A bill to provide a franchise for electric traction for the Hawaiian Tramways Company (Prendergast) passed its first reading.

A bill to provide damages in case of "wrongful death" (Prendergast) passed its third reading.

A resolution to place the stenographer's notes on the Journal. Adopted.

A report on House bill 31, to the effect that the Territory could better afford to improve its own schools before sending the bill to the Legislature. Referred to the Committee on Education.

A report from special committee investigating Republican's charge against Makainal. Adopted.

Senate bill 32, relating to the appointment of bailiffs, their salaries and payment of same. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

A resolution to appropriate \$5,000 for grading and repairs to Beach road (Kel'keli). Referred to committee on Public Lands and Improvements.

Senate Communication was read stating that concurrent resolution No. 53 had passed that House.

Communication from chairman of Special Committee of Finance on ways and means was dated April 10. Kept until maturity.

House bill 52 (second reading), relating to rules and regulations for the administration of oaths and the holding of elections, referred to Judiciary Committee.

House bill 75 (second reading), to amend section 14, chapter 15, Session Laws of '98, relative to the trespass of animals. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill 10 (second reading), relative to the deformation of the feet of girls under the age of 18 years. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

Senate bill 13 (second reading) to amend section 18, Penal Laws relating to gross cheat. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill 52 (second reading), relative to employment of American citizens on public works. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill 14 (second reading), an Act to amend section 174 of Penal Laws, relative to offense of receiving stolen goods. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill No. 20, relative to the establishment of a seminary at Lahaina. Referred to committee on Education.

House bill 79, an Act to regulate the observance of Sunday laws. Rejected.

Notice of introduction of bill for a franchise to run an electric system for the Island of Hawaii (Nailima).

Do not leave your home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be procured while you are on board the cars or steamship. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

Peter Karmach, the student, who was arrested at Honolulu, Minister of Public Instruction, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

A LANDING FOR CABLE

VICTORIA, B. C., March 30.—The first practical steps in the construction of the Pacific cable have been taken. The Canadian government steamer Quadra has gone up the west coast of Vancouver Island to survey for a site for the landing of the cable, which is to connect British Columbia with the Australian colonies. On the steamer are H. S. Pearce, engineer of the cable company that has contracted to build the cable within a year for the sum of \$1,750,000; J. Wilson, superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad telegraph; Captain Gaudin, agent of the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries, and a local photographer, who will take views of the site selected for the government.

At the site chosen on the Vancouver coast a cable station will be made and the necessary buildings erected at once. A repair steamer is also to be stationed there, the plans involving one being stationed on the Vancouver Island coast, and the other on the Queensland coast.

The work of laying the cable is to be commenced without delay from here and from the Queensland end. The cable is to be laid via Fanning, Norfolk Island and New Zealand, the longest stretches under the ocean being between here and Fanning Island, a distance of 5,500 miles, and from Fanning to Norfolk Island, a distance of 1,700 miles.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Its Stockholders May Offer the Property to the United States.

NEW YORK, April 1.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

While M. Hutin, president of the French Panama Canal Company, has been awaiting the participation of Colombia in the negotiations for the sale of the Panama canal to the United States, M. Brinard, formerly an engineer of the canal, who says he represents some of the stockholders, has indicated to the Isthmian canal commission that the company is willing to sell its concession and property.

M. Barilla will leave in a few days for France. He has been in Washington for several days. M. Hutin has seen M. Barilla, and the two have talked over the situation.

The representations of M. Barilla to Rear Admiral Walker, president of the Isthmian canal commission, have led to the report that M. Hutin is to be displaced from the office of president of the French company. It is learned, however, that M. Hutin was advised only a few days ago of his re-election to the presidency, showing that he is to be retained for another year, and that a majority of the stockholders are satisfied with his policy.

M. Hutin has contended that under the terms of the concession held by the company the grant would be subject to forfeit from the moment negotiations began for its sale, unless such negotiations had the approval of the Colombian government. It was, therefore, impossible for him to submit a proposition for the sale of the concession to the United States, as requested by the Isthmian canal commission.

HE WANTED NO SUCH PATIENT.

"There now," said the doctor, "you go on taking this medicine till it is all used up. Then come back and let me have a look at you."

This was in December, 1896. The woman put the package in her pocket and went home. When the stuff had been consumed, as directed, she called again.

The specialist looked at her and made up his mind in a minute. "I will have nothing to do with you as a patient," he said. "It's no use. You are past help; you are worse than when you were here before; I can see the bones through your skin now. What I tell is the truth, and you will be wise not to deceive yourself with hopes that can only break down under you."

Rather hard, ugly talk; but from a common-sense point of view the doctor was right. For four years Mrs. Agnes Briggs of Norwood Terrace, Paddington, near Brisbane, Queensland, had suffered what she calls "dreadful torment and pain" from dysentery. She tried everything advertised or recommended to cure it, without success.

She was an out-patient at the hospital for more than a twelvemonth and an in-patient for two months. The medical men interested themselves in the case; they tried right and left for the true treatment, but were not able to lay hands on it. This seemed strange to her, as she did not realize how persistent, and frequently fatal, an ailment of dysentery is. She had never read the reports of army surgeons on that point, and possibly you have not.

"During my illness," says Mrs. Briggs, "I ate but little; food did not nourish me, and I grew worse and worse, and thinner and thinner. For three years I did a trifle of work and then I had to give in."

(At this crisis she consulted the specialist, whose frank opinion has been quoted.)

"From January to October, 1897," continues the lady, "I could do nothing whatever. Even my children were cared for by friends. My mother did all the housework and, on seeing me, she often burst out crying. I was so emaciated and weak, she was sure I must die soon."

"And now comes my extraordinary cure—a cure so wonderful and unexpected that my friends insisted on calling it a miracle."

"A lady urged me to drop all other medicines and use Mother Siegel's Syrup only. Before finishing the first bottle I was better, and after taking it three months I was in splendid health and have been ever since. People can hardly believe that the strong, healthy woman they see now is identical with the skeleton they knew and pined two years ago."

Mrs. Agnes Briggs, Sept. 1st, 1899. Mrs. Annie Mathams of Prince Street, Latrobe Terrace, Paddington, Brisbane, Queensland, who commended the Syrup to Mrs. Briggs, vouches, in writing, to the truth of the above statement.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 2 1/2-2 3/4; centrifugal, 4 1/2-4 3/4; molasses sugar, 3 1/2-3 3/4; refined, steady. Crushed, 1 1/2-1 3/4; powdered, 1 1/2-1 3/4; granulated, 1 1/2-1 3/4.

Pails! Pails! Pails!

SPECIAL SALE

NO. 13.

GENUINE Indurated Fibre Pails

One of the most useful articles in the household, at the following special prices:

12-QUART, 40 CENTS.
14-QUART, 50 CENTS.
18-QUART, 80 CENTS.
20-QUART, 95 CENTS.

SEE THE DISPLAY IN OUR LARGE WINDOW.

utive officer, who shall have the powers and authority of a deputy sheriff in all matters pertaining to public health. The activity of the Board shall be scientific, practical and executive. Its duties shall be to co-operate with and assist the United States Marine Hospital service in charge of quarantine of the Territory, in preventing the importation of contagious and contagious diseases, both of human beings and animals, into the Territory. It should any germs of such disease it so imported, the Board is to take proper measures to immediately locate, limit and prevent the extension of the same to inaugurate a systematic and scientific study of character, nature and cause of all endemic prevalent diseases within the Territory, and to determine the most practical methods for the removal of such causes and as far as it may be possible to limit, or destroy the disease, to make and recommend to the Governor such rules and regulations as it may deem essential for the public health and safety respecting the prac-

Then there is to be a vice president and secretary, a suitable person for as

and J Barenaba to refund the amount of \$60 paid by him to J H Barenaba for lots to which it was alleged the defendant had no title, was yesterday denied by the court.

Eugene Higgins, whose yacht was married at Monaco gave them a wedding feast and reception aboard vessel, and took the brides along assistant ladies' maids.

my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies, but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. Geo. F. Parsons & Co., druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. They recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this liniment to many of my friends who agree with me that this is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism on the market." For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.
DAYTON, OHIO.
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

ОБЩЕЕ

SOLONS WHO MAKE LAWS

Senators H. P. Baldwin and White are going to Maui today, and Senator Russell's dispensary bill will not be heard of until Tuesday next. "Colonel Mazuma" has gone into the mountains to avoid furnishing the Advertiser food for cartoons, and very tame sessions in the Senate can be looked forward to until the "Colonel" and the two fighting Senators reappear.

The session yesterday was marked with dignity and lack of spice. Senator White didn't turn up during the afternoon, and Senator John Brown, of Hilo, looked drowsy, and said nothing. Senator Russell was a bit distraught, not having heard from the Petersburg, Nevada street fight, second floor, but the session, nevertheless, were moving pleasantly.

The military committee did itself proud, by encouraging local industries, and reported favorably on Senator Achi's bill providing for the exemption from taxation of men having five children, or more, had an inn, and the exhibition at Buffalo was patronized by Senator Carter, who had been pleasantly amazed by seeing the skill with which Hawaiian children, boys and girls, could use the tools given to them. It was very touching.

The work done by the Senate was as follows:

Mr. Kalanokalanui reported Senate Bills 60, 67 and 68 printed and ready for distribution. Senate Bill 60 is Mr. Kalanokalanui's "Act to incorporate the City of Honolulu."

Mr. C. Brown presented on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce the resolutions against the dispensary bill which was adopted at the meeting of that body yesterday. They were read and referred to the committee on miscellaneous petitions.

Senator Kanuha objected to the petitions, as being contrary to the Organic Act, but the gay tailor from the Kamehameha Schools found that his name was "Baking Nitsky," and the petitions went to their proper committee.

Mr. Paris reported for the public lands committee, recommending the passage of House Bill 41, which provides that the Superintendent of Public Works shall name all streets, roads and lanes in the District of Honolulu and that the names desired by the residents of any street shall have the preference. The committee suggests a number of minor amendments. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Senator Carter, with many blushes, being youthful yet, presented the following report for the Military Committee, to whom was referred Senate Bill 64, relating to taxes.

This bill exempts from poll, road and school tax all who have five or more living children, and will therefore be of assistance to the poor. It will, to a certain limited extent, encourage large families, and there can be no objection to the bill. Your committee therefore recommends the passage of the bill.

This report was laid on the table to be considered with the other two Senate bills bearing on the same subject. Mr. Carter then reported as follows for the minority of the judiciary committee on Senate Bill 58, which regulates the method of foreclosing chattel mortgages with their priority and limitations.

The minority of your committee believes that all questions of credit and security are delicate matters, and should be treated with great care. In this bill, section 1 makes the owner of a chattel mortgage prove by extraneous evidence that it is legal, notwithstanding its execution and delivery. The general presumption of law is, that a document executed under seal is legal, and the onus to prove otherwise, is on the person alleging fraud or illegality.

Section 2 presumes that the county law is in existence, or will be passed, which, if it should fall through any cause, will render this section useless.

Section 3 makes a chattel mortgage good for two years, and yet it may be extended for another year by its provision of a thirty days' notice. Should this time inadvertently expire, would not the mortgage be valueless and the money lost?

The balance of the Act provides the procedure on foreclosure, and your committee believes that the Act, if passed, would destroy the little value that is already generally felt to exist on such kinds of security, and thus work a hardship upon the poor classes, who usually possess only chattels to offer as security for the small sums that are sometimes absolutely necessary for them to borrow.

The majority of your committee recommends that the bill be tabled. The report was laid on the table, to be considered with the majority report. Mr. Carter then reported for the majority of the judiciary committee on Senate Bills 55 and 70, relating to the reorganization of the Judicial Department.

The committee reported favorably, recommending the following amendment:

In section 1, line 9, strike out the following words: "In the District of North Kohala."

This amendment is offered in the belief that Kailua, North Kohala, is more centrally located, and is in accordance with the other new locations provided by the bill.

Your committee recommends the passage of the bill with the amendment.

Your committee finds that Senate Bill 70 is identical with Senate Bill 65, and, therefore, unnecessary and should be indefinitely postponed.

This report, after a long discussion, was laid on the table to be taken up with the minority report. Mr. White promising to have this ready on Tuesday.

The special committee to whom was referred "An Act to exempt from execution attachment and every species of forced sale the homestead of a householder having a family," reported favorably, recommending amendments.

Under the first the homestead must be actually occupied and the exemption \$3,000. The second refuses the exemption in cases of claims of mechanics or others for labor on mortgage, and also for money loaned and mortgaged.

Senator White offered a minority report upholding the bill, and his report was adopted. The Senate took a recess.

It took a long time in the afternoon to get a quorum, and when the Senators were torn away from their lunch tables, the following messages from the Governor were read:

A message to the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii.

I herewith submit for your action the following appointments:

BOARD OF HEALTH

J. H. Raymond, M.D., president, December 11, 1900.

Nathaniel B. Emerson, M.D., June 14, 1900.

George W. Smith, June 24, 1900.

Frederick J. Lowrey, June 14, 1900.

Charles B. Cooper, M.D., June 24, 1900.

E. C. Winston, June 14, 1900.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

William Dewitt Alexander, June 24, 1900.

Ernest A. Mott-Smith, June 22, 1900.

Helrich Martens von Holt, June 24, 1900.

Mrs. Alice Clark Jordan, June 24, 1900.

Charles Louis Hopkins, June 24, 1900.

Mrs. Elizabeth Vanderve Hall, September 2, 1900.

PRISON INSPECTORS.

Frederick J. Lowrey, July 1, 1900.

John S. Walker, July 1, 1900.

George E. Smith, July 1, 1900.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION.

(Kau, Kona and Kohala, Hawaii.)

George P. Tulloch, chairman, July 10, 1900.

J. K. Nahale, July 10, 1900.

Saluel Kahanui, July 10, 1900.

(Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.)

C. E. Richards, chairman, July 10, 1900.

H. J. Lyman, July 10, 1900.

M. V. Holmes, July 10, 1900.

(Maui, Molokai and Lanai.)

F. W. Hardy, chairman, July 10, 1900.

R. C. Searle, July 10, 1900.

Jas N K Keola, August 24, 1900.

(Oahu.)

Lorrin Andrews, chairman, July 12, 1900.

M. A. Gonsalves, July 12, 1900.

(Kauai and Nihoa.)

W. G. Smith, chairman, July 10, 1900.

Chas. A. Rice, July 10, 1900.

J. B. Hanalei, July 10, 1900.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION

First District, Island of Hawaii—First Precinct.

W. H. Campbell, October 1, 1900.

J. N. Kauwila, September 24, 1900.

J. N. Kamoku, September 24, 1900.

Second Precinct.

G. K. Winder, September 24, 1900.

G. K. Kahanui, October 1, 1900.

Wm. Vannatta, September 24, 1900.

Third Precinct.

W. A. Ray, September 24, 1900.

J. T. Mott, October 8, 1900.

J. M. Kaula, September 24, 1900.

Fourth Precinct.

J. K. Dillon, September 24, 1900.

J. K. Unea, September 24, 1900.

J. B. Oliveira, September 24, 1900.

Fifth Precinct.

E. W. Barnard, September 24, 1900.

C. H. Swain, October 8, 1900.

A. C. Palfrey, September 24, 1900.

Sixth Precinct.

Albert Horner, September 24, 1900.

E. B. Maikone, September 24, 1900.

Wm. Green, September 24, 1900.

Seventh Precinct.

E. W. Estep, September 24, 1900.

John A. Smith, September 24, 1900.

J. Moanau, September 24, 1900.

Eighth Precinct.

W. Y. Horner, September 24, 1900.

James Kauwila, September 24, 1900.

J. G. Jones, September 24, 1900.

Second District, Island of Hawaii—First Precinct.

W. P. McDougall, September 24, 1900.

Joseph Hussy, September 24, 1900.

J. F. Woods, September 24, 1900.

Second Precinct.

J. Crowley, September 24, 1900.

H. Akona, September 24, 1900.

J. K. Malaloa, September 24, 1900.

Third Precinct.

L. S. Aungst, September 24, 1900.

W. K. Walamau, October 3, 1900.

J. K. Laloha, September 24, 1900.

Fourth Precinct.

Henry Greenwell, September 24, 1900.

J. Keaweohawa, September 24, 1900.

R. Wassman, October 3, 1900.

Fifth Precinct.

J. K. White, September 24, 1900.

J. Nahinu, September 24, 1900.

Geo. McDougall, October 3, 1900.

Sixth Precinct.

Robert L. Wilhelm, October 3, 1900.

David K. Walehua, October 3, 1900.

O. K. Apiki, September 24, 1900.

Seventh Precinct.

W. P. Fennell, September 24, 1900.

E. Kaka, September 24, 1900.

J. K. Hoopi, September 24, 1900.

Third District, Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai—First Precinct.

Wm. Nottley, September 24, 1900.

W. K. Makakoa, September 24, 1900.

J. K. Walamau, September 24, 1900.

Second Precinct.

J. H. Mahoe, September 24, 1900.

D. McCortison, October 15, 1900.

Geo. Kekipi, September 24, 1900.

Third Precinct.

Henry Dickinson, September 24, 1900.

C. N. Dudolt, September 24, 1900.

A. Makekua, September 24, 1900.

Fourth Precinct.

S. Kahoolalahala, September 24, 1900.

Kealaia, September 24, 1900.

Keoni Nakihel, September 24, 1900.

Fifth Precinct.

Geo. Kauli, September 24, 1900.

D. Kapaku, September 24, 1900.

L. K. Kalama, September 24, 1900.

Sixth Precinct.

W. T. Robinson, September 24, 1900.

Dr. R. W. Boote, September 24, 1900.

Moses Kaulimahu, October 15, 1900.

Seventh Precinct.

S. Quill, September 24, 1900.

Walter Lowrie, September 24, 1900.

A. C. Kauoholo, October 1, 1900.

Eighth Precinct.

L. R. Crook, September 24, 1900.

J. D. Uwekoolani, September 24, 1900.

G. K. Kunuku, September 24, 1900.

Ninth Precinct.

Geo. Forsyth, September 24, 1900.

E. H. Kekapa, September 24, 1900.

Noah Kamakau, October 15, 1900.

Tenth Precinct.

W. F. Mossman, September 24, 1900.

J. C. Kekipi, September 24, 1900.

C. K. Pa, September 24, 1900.

Eleventh Precinct.

J. K. Pimannu, September 24, 1900.

P. M. Kaula, September 24, 1900.

H. W. Kahale, September 24, 1900.

Twelfth Precinct.

F. Wittrock, September 24, 1900.

W. K. Kaula, September 24, 1900.

B. K. Kaula, September 24, 1900.

Thirteenth Precinct.

Chas. Haul, October 6, 1900.

G. W. Kawahama, September 24, 1900.

D. W. Napihoo, September 24, 1900.

Fourth District, Island of Oahu—First Precinct.

John Effmcker, September 24, 1900.

Joseph Aca, October 21, 1900.

H. McCullom, September 24, 1900.

Second Precinct.

C. M. White, September 24, 1900.

F. K. Kaula, October 15, 1900.

W. C. Wilder, Jr., September 24, 1900.

Third Precinct.

F. McIntyre, October 1, 1900.

M. J. Borba, September 24, 1900.

J. P. Kahahawai, September 24, 1900.

Fourth Precinct.

W. C. King, September 24, 1900.

T. C. Polikapa, October 22, 1900.

F. S. Peachy, September 24, 1900.

Fifth Precinct.

Jno. Short, September 24, 1900.

W. Kapela, September 24, 1900.

John K. Wilder, October 1, 1900.

Sixth Precinct.

J. F. O'Connor, October 23, 1900.

T. E. Wall, September 24, 1900.

John Mahuka, September 24, 1900.

Seventh Precinct.

G. C. Chalmers, September 24, 1900.

John Kakupu, October 1, 1900.

A. Irvine, September 24, 1900.

Fifth District, Island of Oahu—First Precinct.

H. Cobb-Adams, September 24, 1900.

Jas. Olds, September 24, 1900.

E. P. Aikue, September 24, 1900.

Second Precinct.

W. A. Baldwin, September 24, 1900.

J. H. Keane, September 24, 1900.

C. Andrews, September 24, 1900.

Third Precinct.

W. S. Wand, September 24, 1900.

C. P. Lane, September 24, 1900.

Chas. David, September 24, 1900.

Fourth Precinct.

Oliver Shillman, October 17, 1900.

J. Hul, September 24, 1900.

G. W. Nawaaka, September 24, 1900.

Fifth Precinct.

Geo. E. Lake, October 22, 1900.

C. S. Richardson, October 20, 1900.

J. P. Kuoha, September 24, 1900.

Sixth Precinct.

H. D. Johnson, September 24, 1900.

J. M. Esner, October 20, 1900.

Kauka Williams, October 17, 1900.

Seventh Precinct.

Julius Aches, September 24, 1900.

THE SENATE AND HOUSE

(From Thursday's daily.)

Yesterday was again a very calm day in the Senate and lots of business was transacted. Very little heat in debate was shown, but there was a general feeling that a battle is soon to come.

Ach's bill in regard to the cultivation of "kalo," announced in his own dialect sounded like cultivation of "cows," and brought the veteran ranchman, Senator Paris, to his feet, while the Bulletin man nodded his head in a pleased fashion and said, "Bah!"

The now usual transaction of the proceedings in the Hawaiian language occurred again, until the reporters of the English newspapers sent a joint resolution to Senator Russell, who was, as usual, unable to grasp what was going on, but assisted the reporters in getting a little English once a while.

While a tiresome debate was going on, and all Senators talking at once a prominent politician was smoking a cigarette on the ground floor of the bungalow. Two ladies, evidently strangers, accosted him with the question: "Is this the place, where the work of children is on exhibition?"

The great politician answered absent-mindedly: "Upstairs ladies, walk in," and was surprised to see the ladies return in a few minutes, claiming that they had been directed to the Senate and not to the exhibition of school children's work.

The great politician apologized and explained it was "all the same" and escorted the ladies to the Board of Education office.

Among the spectators in the Senate were Messrs. Robert Wilcox, F. Austin and several strangers. Mr. W. Wolters called in and had a quiet talk with Dr. Russell, probably in regard to the all important Dispensary bill.

The actual work done during the morning session was as follows:

Mr. Kaohi tried to bring up again the resolution increasing the pay of the sergeant-at-arms, messenger and janitor which was killed yesterday, but the Chair ruled that it would have to wait until the proper time.

A communication from the House transmitting House bill 63 was read. On motion of Mr. Kalauokalani, the bill passed first reading.

Under suspension of rules, Mr. Russell read the following petition from the Protective League of Honolulu on the Dispensary bill:

We recognize the very many excellent features of this bill and shall rejoice if it shall become an Act, with certain changes which you may have decided upon already, but which we would like to emphasize:

1. That the manufacture of vinous and malt liquors as mentioned in section 1 be placed under restrictions similar to those applying to distilled liquors.

2. That section 25 be guarded against increasing the number of restaurants or so-called hotels and also that the Board of Control or manager be authorized to refuse to sell to restaurants and hotels of unfit character, and also that manifest evasions of the provisions or intent of the Act be punished.

3. That section 43 be so changed as to permit all women who are citizens of the United States and residents of the precinct to vote. Two days' registration before the day set for balloting might be advantageous.

4. That in section 43 such changes be made as shall obviate the difficulty of securing a majority vote when four provisions are considered at one time. Perhaps the word "plurality" would answer or the vote might be taken on each proposition separately.

5. A vital point in section 43 is found in lines 41 and 44, where the words are used, "majority of persons entitled to vote," or "people entitled to vote." There is the difficulty that a portion of the voters may not present themselves, and the majority or plurality of the votes cast should not be a majority of the people entitled to vote "in the district." The words "entitled to vote" might be stricken out and the word "voting" be inserted in each line (41 and 44).

6. The manager of intoxicants should be a man of large ability and should be worth a larger salary than \$3,500 for the first two years and \$2,500 thereafter. We would suggest \$2,000 increase on each proposition.

7. The Board of Control will have a great amount of work; we would suggest that a salary of \$1,000 should be granted to each of its members.

That a bill of so great importance should need some changes is self-evident. But that this can be done without sacrificing a single essential point in the bill as it stands is also evident. We therefore ask any doubting members of your body to give this bill favorable consideration and aid in so perfecting its provisions that it may accomplish its good work in this Territory. We would ask that the consideration of this bill be not put into the hands of a commission, as was done in 1895, but that the measure be made a law and tested by its results.

In behalf of the Protective League of Honolulu, we remain your petitioners,
W. A. BOWEN,
President of the Protective League of Honolulu.

DAN H. CASE,
Secretary of the Protective League of Honolulu.

This petition was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions.

Mr. White presented a petition from fifty citizens of Kula, Maui, for \$2,500 for laying pipes from Kamalei to the Government road at Kula. The petition was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Mr. Kanuha reported for the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill 72, relating to licenses, recommending its passage. The report was laid on the table to be taken up with bills 73 and 74.

Mr. Achil reported for the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions on the petition of the Ministerial Union, recommending that the same be laid on the table to be considered with the Bill Report adopted.

Mr. Achil reported further for the same committee on the petition from Koloa calling for the abolition of the restriction on liquor and the like, recommending that the petition be tabled. Report adopted.

Mr. White gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill: An Act to amend section 5 of Act 64 of the Session Laws of 1895, entitled "An Act to amend and to re-enact the law relating to the following laws, viz: Approved the 12th day of June, A. D. 1895."

Mr. Achil gave notice of his intention to introduce "An Act to encourage the cultivation of taro." Later on, this bill

was read first time by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Nakapahu presented a petition from residents of Waimea asking for \$4,500 for grading and macadamizing the road from Waimea to the palm road at Kaneohe, Hanalei; \$2,000 for the road from Waimea to Polihale, Maunaloa; \$500 for the roads in Niihau and \$15,000 for a breakwater at Waimea. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The following bills were then read the third time and passed without a dissenting voice, Mr. Kanuha voting "kanalua" in the first and Mr. Crabbe being absent during the consideration of all four:

1. Senate bill 7, relating to the concealment of the death of a newly born child.

2. Senate bill 17, relating to the protection of places of sepulture.

3. Senate bill 21, relating to the criminal conduct of an officer with a prisoner in his charge.

4. Senate bill 23, relating to the illegal marking of live stock.

Senate bill 63 was brought up on second reading and referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. C. Brown, Wm. White and W. C. Achil, with President Kaiue as ex-officio chairman.

Mr. Kalauokalani reported the following bills presented to the Governor today:

House bill 2, an Act to appropriate an emergency fund to be used in repairing the damage caused by the late storm.

Senate bill 23, an Act to prohibit the unlawful wearing of the badge of the G. A. R.

Senate bill 33, an Act to protect laborers and employes from extortion.

At 11:50 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session House bill 40, relating to the prevention of minors earning a living by working in saloons, passed.

Senate bill 76, providing for a temporary appropriation for the Board of Health, received the approval of the Senate.

Senate bill 59, under which American youths are to be sent to America (3) was passed with a vote of eleven ayes and no nays, and there will be scrambling now for a free trip abroad.

House bill 57, relating to cases of absence, disqualification and vacancy in the offices of Circuit Judges was read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senate bill 70, relating to the use of Hawaiian, or English language in Circuit Courts.

Senate bill 56, reorganizing the Judiciary Department, passed third reading.

Then Senate bill 24, relating to the abolishing of the poll tax was called for second reading, and Beethoven strains of music were in the air.

Senator Cecil Brown opened the concert with a solo in Mazurka flat. He said that the bill meant the reduction in the line of revenue of nearly \$70,000 a year, while the persons gaining would mostly be Asiatics, who now are sending more than \$100,000 a year out of the country.

A decrease of the revenue was an unwise policy, until we can see means to meet the necessary expenditures. "There are many bills," continued the Senator, "before us to reduce taxes, but none so far to provide for revenues. A man who lives here and earns his bread should contribute to the defraying of the expenses of the country. We cannot afford to cripple the Government, and we cannot wait for rain bills."

Senator Cecil Brown moved that the bill be deferred until other tax bills were brought before the Senate.

Mr. Achil, who is the father of the bill, said that he stood upon a plank in the Republican platform, which was to relieve the poor man from taxes, and he wanted the bill passed. "There is no equal taxation here," cried the descendant of Confucius; "the poor man pay the tax and not the rich; now let us help the poor. When returns in regard to the taxation of property of the rich are not there are never any changes made, while the assessments of the poor are always raised. Let us pass this bill to force the committees having other tax bills in hand to hurry up and report."

Senator White opposed the bill. He wanted Japanese and "equaters in Hilo" to pay poll tax and waxed very eloquent.

Senator Baldwin said that his motto had always been "Don't let go with one hand until you get hold with the other."

Continuing, he said: "There were only thirteen days left, and we have heard nothing from the Tax Committee. All seem to be at loggerheads, and no results of the work of the committee have been seen. We need double as much money as heretofore, and yet no tax

bill reported."

Senator Carter urged the passage of the county government bill, which would facilitate the solution of the tax question.

Mr. Kalauokalani asked the very pertinent question, in opposing the bill, "Where are we going to get money from to run the Government with?" He wanted to hear from the Committee of Ways and Means, in whose hands the tax bills were.

Mr. Carter said angrily, "We had a meeting last night; the natives didn't come."

Senator White, sarcastically, "Are you a 'native' or a 'haole'?"

Carter (blushing): "I amend my remark; I was the only 'native' there."

The bill was then referred to the joint committee on taxes.

Senator Russell at that moment looked pale. He had just been invited to explain to the House of Representatives where the \$55,000 bribe money is.

Then bill 62, to create, establish and locate an agricultural college and model farm was referred to the Committee on Education, and bill 71, relating to birds and nests, was deferred. Bill 78, to revise the statutes of the Territory, was sent to the Judiciary Committee, and bill 64, exempting persons who have five children, from taxation, was, for unknown reasons, unanimously referred to the Military Committee.

Bills 73 and 74, relating to completion of laws, were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

MUCH FUN IN THE HOUSE

Forty-first day of session; eighty bills introduced; action gone to the Governor for signature.

The program as announced on the bulletin board for yesterday's session looked like a short morning's work, but new introductions and a Russell episode filled out the day to the usual limits.

The appropriation of \$10,000 for Manoa road improvements was recommended to be reduced to \$8,000 by the Public Lands Committee.

The question of night sessions came up twice during the morning, although Monsarrat, the original agitator for evening work, seems to have dropped the subject.

Kaumakaole wanted the night session but was asked by Speaker Akina to amend his resolution to the effect that Vice-Speaker Beckley should take the chair when the House worked overtime.

Kaumakaole reintroduced his resolution later on, only to have it tabled. The majority of the House do not seem anxious to work nights, especially the members of committees who were severely scored during the morning for being behindhand.

W. H. Hooks immediately after the introduction of Kelikua's bill to allow any one to become a "medicine man" for the small sum of twenty-five dollars, announced with gravity his intention of introducing an act to prohibit the surf from coming over the reefs surrounding the various islands of this Territory.

Despite the fact that only nine days remain in which to railroad through eighty odd bills, with new ones coming up every day, the House seems apathetic as to the real state of affairs, the committees are grumbled at daily and sporadic attempts to institute a night session are made, but there is now more business before the House than they could accomplish in three times the number of days left to them.

The county government bill is not yet ready for report and Makinalai remarked yesterday morning that it was not likely the bill would pass in the short time now left.

The county government bill does not seem likely to be the only measure that will hang fire for the same reason.

Strong party whips might move matters, but they are wanting. The leaders of the Home Rule party have to a great extent lost their followings and there is no organized attempt on that side of the House to hasten affairs.

The minority long ago recognized their impotence to secure their own measures and are many of them disheartened and disgusted by the valuable time wasted by "unsophisticated rhetoricians, intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity."

Speaker Akina does his best to expedite matters and many of the committee members are manfully doing their best to get through their work.

The House generally has adopted the committee habit and rarely asks for the full reading of an act, while most of the speechifying takes place over such measures as the Russell resolution, which, while relieving the feelings of the House, attain no definite result.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dickey, the father of the House, but as young as the youngest, created a good deal of laughter by assuming the gavel in Akina's absence and calling the House to order.

A combination resolution by Dickey and Beckley extended an invitation to the Honorable E. J. Hill, Congressman from Connecticut, the Honorable Horace J. Packer, Congressman from Pennsylvania, and the Honorable Messrs. J. F. Cooper, Chas. Willard, H. Ladd and W. A. Kincaid, Justices for the Philippine Islands, to visit the House and to address them at 10 o'clock today, or at any other favorable moment; also extending to them the privilege of the floor and appointed a committee of three to wait upon the honorable gentlemen with the invitation.

The resolution was cordially adopted and members F. W. Beckley, A. G. M. Robertson and J. K. Prendergast appointed as the committee to wait upon the distinguished visitors.

An invitation of another calibre was directly after introduced by Paale, amid cries of "Kokua" and "good boy! Paale!" in the form of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, in honor of the day of the introduction of the bill to amend the law relating to the sale of opium, do hereby resolve that the House do stand adjourned until the day of the introduction of the bill to amend the law relating to the sale of opium.

Mr. J. A. Akina, Speaker, House of Representatives.

Dear Sir—The Advertiser, of April 3, 1901, printed some remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Russell on the Senate floor relative to the dispensary bill, saying he knows that \$55,000 is for bribing the members of the Legislature in the hands of some person.

He also says, within the last few days, to his own knowledge, two members of the Legislature have been approached on the street with propositions for changes in the bill and significant hints at recompense.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Hon. Mr. Russell be called before a committee of the House and be compelled to prove his charges.

J. K. PAELE, Representative, Fifth District.

This, of course, raised a discussion. Hihio—"Bring him before the House!"

Kanaho, in a speech which showed plainly how much he considered the House's welfare above his personal feelings, remarked that he proposed the other day to bring Editor Gill before the House, rather than before a committee, and was voted down. Now he would retaliate and vote against the resolution.

Mossman—"Bring him before the House, but let him have an opportunity to procure the services of an attorney."

Dickey—"We have no ability nor right to arrest the honorable gentleman."

Prendergast—"We can summon him to appear. The sergeants at arms of the Legislature are more powerful than any policeman."

The resolution as read was finally adopted, and W. Mossman Jr., J. K. Paale and Kumalae appointed as grand inquisitors.

The House business ran smoothly from this on to adjournment.

SENATE BUSINESS DONE

Senate Bill 51, relative to the sale of petroleum. Passed first reading.

Senate Bill 68, dealing with the distillation of spirituous liquors. Passed first reading.

Report of public lands committee on House Bill 7, relative to regulating and

placing of electric wires. Tabled.

Report of bill relating to the extension of School street to Liliha. Passed first reading.

A resolution for night sessions. Tabled.

A bill to grant a franchise for an electric street railway in Hilo (Nailima). Passed first reading.

Introduction of a bill granting franchise for a railroad in Kau and Kona districts.

A bill to grant licenses for the practice of medicine to all applicants. Passed first reading.

A resolution to obtain information concerning the proposed extension of Vineyard street. Adopted.

Notice of an Act to fix the fares of school children during certain hours (Beckley).

Introduction of a bill relating to the widening of streets in Honolulu (Emmeluth).

Majority report on the Governor's message, asking for a revision of existing laws, advised denial of request. Adopted.

Report from Superintendent of Public Works on the Fall road, stating that \$75,685 had been expended. Referred to expenditures committee.

Judiciary report against House Bill 14, relating to destruction of property by the Board of Health. Tabled.

Report of judiciary committee on House Bill 74, relative to the disbursement of public moneys. Advised passage of bill. Tabled.

Reports of judiciary committee on Senate Bills 13 and 14, relating respectively to punishment for gross cheat, and receipt of stolen goods. Recommended that same pass with slight amendments. Tabled.

House Bill 19 relative to sale of alcohol (second reading). Laid over until today.

Concurrent resolution (Carter), relative to finance. Referred to judiciary committee.

Notice of a bill referring to attorneys at law (Kanaho).

A bill to place all electric wires in Honolulu underground, favorably reported on, with amendments by committee on public lands and improvements.

Notice of an Act to regulate plumbing in the city (Makinalai).

A bill to allow ex-Queen Liliuokalani \$150,000 in Treasury bonds, in lieu of a pension of \$12,000 a year. Passed its second reading.

Report of judiciary committee on Senate Bill 38, recommending passage. Tabled with bill.

Report of judiciary committee on House Bill 56, and Senate Bill 52, to regulate the employment of labor on public works, submitted three substitute bills, all of which passed their first reading.

Resolution to extend an invitation to visiting Congressmen and Justices. Adopted.

Resolution to call Dr. Russell before a house committee to prove bribery charges. Adopted.

Judiciary committee's report to strike out section 5 of concurrent resolution 3. Tabled.

Message from Secretary Cooper announces that the Governor has signed Act 2, relative to criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates.

Introduction of a bill to prohibit storage of lumber within fire limits (Makinalai).

Notice of a bill to tax all sugar \$10 per ton (Ewaliko).

NATURE'S WAY.

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable; and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kikapoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, bark, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kikapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kikapoo Indian Oil. Hobron Drug Company, agents for the Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

Requests for space in the new Von Hamm-Young block, to be erected at the corner of Hotel and Fort streets, are already far in advance of the accommodation.

GRIP CAUSED IT

THE AFTER-EFFECTS MADE LIFE MISERABLE FOR A YEAR.

One of the Peculiarities of a Disease That Will Not Stay Cured—How It Was Driven Out.

From Reporter-Journal, Gardiner, Me. Grip often leads to pneumonia. More frequently it will appear to be cured but leaves the patient broken in health, short of breath after slight exertion and affected by every change of weather—a fit subject for the many diseases induced by the inclemency of early spring.

How this may be avoided, how the system may be cleansed of the lingering after-effects of grip and put in condition to ward off disease is best told in the words of one who is able to speak from experience. Mr. Sumner Cross, of 80 Mechanic St., Gardiner, Maine, says:

"A severe attack of the grip, about five years ago, left me in a very bad state. I could not sleep and I had no appetite. My head felt heavy and I was rather dizzy at times. Changes of the weather seemed to have a bad effect upon me and I was miserable most of the time.

"I had been like this for a year when a lady, who had heard me complain, recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Shortly after this I had occasion to go to Bangor and there I bought six boxes of the pills. While taking the second box I began to feel benefited. When I had taken them all I felt so much better that I bought six boxes more and I have always considered the money I paid for them well spent. I would not be without them.

"I shall always speak of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in words of praise, for they are an honest medicine. I recommend them because I know that they are all they are claimed to be."

Signed, SUMNER CROSS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

Z. F. LITTLE, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Sold by all dealers, or sent direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

EXHIBIT FROM ISLAND SCHOOLS

The contribution of the Hawaiian schools to the Buffalo Exposition is now displayed in the rooms of the Board of Education, and will undoubtedly be one of the best and most unique exhibits at the big fair. The nature of all the work exhibited is peculiar to the Islands. Bowls of koa wood, skillfully made and carved in pretty designs, with lettering in lighter woods to form such words as "aloha" have been contributed from the training schools of the neighboring islands, and a large five by three feet sewing chest, skillfully put together, bears witness to the cleverness of a fourteen year old girl of Maui, in the line of carpentering. Baskets and mats of native weaving, Hawaiian hats, leis, bead work, drawings and paintings, and clever specimens of kindergarten sewing done by wee pupils of the public schools, go to make up a most interesting and splendid exhibit. One of the specimens that will certainly attract much attention is a portiere of "Job's Tears" beads, cleverly put together by the small pupils of one of the schools, and there are excellent samples of crochet and drawn work done by the little ones under the direction of their teachers.

Aside from the interest and merit of the exhibit itself, the contribution of Hawaii will attract much attention in the Pan-American exposition because of the variety of races represented upon the tags that are attached to the specimens. Portuguese, Japanese, Hawaiian and Chinese children of ages ranging from five to fifteen have work in the exhibit, and work that would be a credit to bright children of the Caucasian race. It is safe to say the exhibit will carry away a prize.

The schools of all the islands in the group are represented.

GETTING RID OF NEGROES.

Senator Morgan Glad They Are Going to Hawaii.

The following characteristic letter from Senator John T. Morgan is published by the Atlanta Constitution:

Dear Mr. Greer—The Apportionment bill and the counting of the electoral vote, without the question being raised as to the constitutionality of the presidential election in Louisiana and Mississippi, is a distinct victory for white suffrage.

Maryland has seen her opportunity and has hastened to profit by it. When things are coming our way there is no necessity for clamorous discussion until they are settled, lest some one might interrupt. So I think the least said is the best just now on the negro question. Those people will begin to draw off to the Philippines at an early day. They are already going to Hawaii, and we shall soon find room for white people in the South. Then we shall be a free and happy people.

When the time arrives I will elaborate these views, but at present it is better not to discuss them. We should take a lesson from the Cubans and discuss the negro question with closed doors in our convention. The silent progress we are making is very encouraging. Sincerely yours,

JOHN T. MORGAN, Washington, D. C., March 13.

Requests for space in the new Von Hamm-Young block, to be erected at the corner of Hotel and Fort streets, are already far in advance of the accommodation.

GOOD WORK EXECUTED

The Board of Health supplemental report from November 10 to February 1, 1901, has just been published and contains an interesting budget of statistics concerning the work handled and planned by that body.

The report comprises that of J. S. B. Pratt, executive officer, for the seven-day period subsequent to the resignation of Dr. Wood, when the Board was temporarily without a president, the sixteen days' executive of E. C. Winston, with the report of J. H. Raymond, the present head of the Board.

Until the installation of the latter official the principal matters taken up were the condemnation of the Chinatown block bounded by Beretania, Nuuanu, Kukui and River on account of its low level and insufficient drainage, the reduction of prices at the leper settlement stores to cost values, the resolution to publish the names of manufacturers and local dealers of adulterated foods and the prosecution of the latter where a sale could be proven.

Since December 12 the Board has held six regular and two special meetings. The most important matters dealt with since then have been as follows:

A resolution was passed prohibiting the use of fire arms or spirituous liquors to lepers, except as the latter may be required for medical purposes, passed on account of the rapid increase in the importation of these articles.

A building for a leper boarding house at Kalaheo at a cost of \$1,700 is being erected. The health of the settlement is reported fair. Regulations have been drawn to prevent personal contact between lepers and untainted visitors.

In Chinatown the Superintendent of Public Works has been recommended to fill up the blocks bounded by King, River, Hotel and Kekaula streets; Hotel, River, Pauahi and Maunakea; Pauahi, River, Beretania and Maunakea.

A stagnant pond makai of St. Louis college and makua of Beretania street and another stagnant pond makai of property leased by Cross Bros. and adjoining the O. R. & L. C. S. shops.

Property leased by Mr. Winam was ordered placed in sanitary condition or the alternative of vacation, the latter measure being adopted.

Relief camps one and two were requested to close on account of insubordination.

The volunteer commissions issued during the epidemic were cancelled.

In order to improve, without extra expense, the records of vital statistics, the duties of Government physicians were investigated and changed so that now they have to perform the duties of registrars of births, deaths and marriages and conduct post-mortems in all cases of unattended deaths where the cause of death is not clear and without extra compensation except in exceptional cases.

At a meeting held December 13, 1900, a new plumbing inspector was appointed, Mr. E. G. Keen, and at a later meeting Mr. J. F. Kiernan was appointed his assistant.

During the months of November and December there were 159 plans filed to do plumbing work and the same number of permits granted.

The number of inspections made was 448.

Final certificates given, 185.

The plumbing regulations were investigated by a committee consisting of Mr. Edwards, sanitary engineer; Mr. E. G. Keen, plumbing inspector; Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, executive officer, and the president of the Board.

Meetings were held with the master and journeymen plumbers and a number of amendments adopted.

A committee was appointed to draft a report for the Legislature in the matter of deaths from methylenated spirits. The offices of city physician, veterinarian and bacteriologist were declared vacant and reorganized. Two physicians, to share the duties, were appointed at salaries of \$100. One veterinarian at a salary of \$200, was appointed, in place of two, the office of bacteriologist being left vacant.

The food commissioner reported as hampered in his work by defects in the laws relating to adulterated foods. Sixty-one milk samples were analysed in November, two cases of adulterations prosecuted. In December seventy-eight samples were handled, thirteen being found below the average. Bona fide sales not being proven, no prosecutions were made. Names and data were published. The city physician visited 412 outside patients; 2,360 patients were treated at the dispensary; nine patients sent to the hospital; 1,113 prescriptions filled.

In November and December 172 microscopic examinations were made, also forty-two cultures. Fifty-two visits were made to Kailhi Receiving Station.

Animals examined by inspectors during November and December were 4,083, and four carcasses were condemned, also two tubercular cattle destroyed. Number of flocks of ducks, 295.

Fish, examined in the same period, 48,480, and 6,411 condemned.

Section 12 of the Sanitary Code was amended to require permission from an agent of the Board of Health before a body might be buried on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu.

The danger from Chinese eggs imported in soil was considered properly attended to by the U. S. M. H. S.

Notices were distributed to every owner of a tenement, lodging house and hotel calling attention to section 760, chapter 53, of the Penal Laws, pp. 4, 5 and 6, and section 761, with notice of prosecution for violation. Also notices to be posted in each room of paragraph 4, section 760, and section 342, with the penalty for violation.

It was "Resolved, That no permit for interment shall be granted within the city limits except to those already possessing burial plots, and not to the owners of such plots, to the jeopardy of the public health."

The city sanitary officer has investigated eighty-six building permits, made 681 inspections, located thirty-one cesspools.

The inspectors have reported 2,148 nuisances and violations of regulations, 1,242 of which are already abated, the balance being duly looked after.

Many connections of sewerage have been made. In November and December, 428 cesspools were pumped, 232 sewer loads taken to sea, 1,193 loads of garbage burned. Eleven excavator carts are working.

Recommendations have been made

FOR A CHILD

who is "not doing well"—the condition occurs now and then with all children.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is a food that begins to build you up at once—of course, it don't show at once.

"Not doing well" means that the child is not getting the good of his food. Not today, or this week; it may have been going on for a month; before it begins to show in the child's condition.

You want him to get back to turning his usual food into strength.

You want the food that begins to build, up at once.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

concerning the garbage and excavator service, concerning containers for householders, and the leasing of the service to private contractors under the supervision of the board. The expenses for 1900 were \$65,866.13. Improvements and enlargements are advised.

A cubic air law for dwelling houses is recommended, also a heavy penalty for default to give full information of every death, birth and marriage to a registrar of the Territory. The matter of filtration of the reservoirs is urged. An appropriation is recommended for a home for non-leprosy children. Repairs to the government laundry are urged.

It is asked that the building laws be changed to allow the Board of Health to have power over building permits, and that the coroner be under the board and post-mortems held in the morgue connected with the dispensary.

An increase of from six to ten sanitary inspectors is recommended; also, others for Maui, Hawaii and Kauai. The extension of the sewerage system to all portions of the city is urged.

An appropriation is asked for money to build a fire-proof vault in which to keep the records of the board; also an appropriation for a steam vessel for Leper Settlement service.

The board strongly recommends the erection of an emergency hospital to be built at the corner of Queen and Mill streets. An ambulance is included in the plans, which are already drawn, a separate building for a morgue, and a room and yard for animals used for experimental purposes. The recommendations call for \$50,000 for a building, and \$25,000 for equipment, the collection of freight and the carrying of lepers.

The statement of the cost of the camps during the epidemic is submitted, totalling \$625,000, made up of the following amounts:

Pesthouse	\$11,891.25
Battery Camp	21,868.55
Kerosene Warehouse Camp	52,870.31
Drillshed Camp	25,801.89
Kailhi Detention Camp	262,464.56

Temporary camps at Kailhi	10,359.97
Hackfeld's Warehouse	64,485.88
General sanitary and relief	4,521.88
Citizens' sanitary committee	19,988.52
Merchants' committee	59,947.73
Guards	7,753.94
Military	2,435.16
Fire Department	57,529.69
General Board of Health	2,667.35
Hilo Board of Health	23,121.41
Kauai Board of Health	444.00
Appraisers and legal	4,906.35
Finance committee	1,941.65

The report of the medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum is appended. The report contains full details of the history and statistics of the insane of the Islands from the foundation, in 1862, to the present day. The ratio to population for 1901 is 1 to 1,000. Tabulated accounts for the past five years are shown of the nationalities, admissions and death of inmates.

The report closes with the expenses incurred, the appropriations voted, and their expenditures and appropriations proposed for the last two years, also the government realizations for that period. The amount of the appropriations is noted as approximate.

Rapid Transit Tracks.

Quick work was done by the Rapid Transit constructing department yesterday in the laying of the track on Hotel street between Fort and Nuuanu streets. A force of about fifty men were started on the work of digging the trench at 8:30 yesterday morning, and by noon had nearly all the track-laying finished. In the afternoon a large gang tamped the earth beneath the ties and by night the work could be said to be practically completed. The work is done in a thorough manner. The trench is dug deep and ties are placed on the bottom and covered with earth. Over this strata the traction engine is run and the rail-ties are then laid on the top insuring a fine road bed for many years to come. A number of negroes fresh from Tennessee are in the gang and have proven excellent workmen.

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy. It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The general clergy relief fund of the Episcopal church, and of which Bishop Whitaker is president, has announced an estimated requirement for this year of \$150,000. The fund is for the benefit of old and disabled clergymen and for the widows and orphans of deceased ministers.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Diaz is not going to Europe. Bulawayo will encourage Chinese labor.

On March 31, Odessa had an earthquake.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is improving.

George Q. Cannon's condition has improved.

Christopher Gibson, musical composer, is dead.

Langley will give Portland, Ore., a \$100,000 library.

The wife and mother of Aguinaldo have gone to visit him.

Heavy gales and snowstorms prevail in England and Scotland.

A New York tenement fire on March 20 resulted in two deaths.

Roland Reed, the actor, is dead of cancer of the stomach.

Captain E. M. Shepard has been promoted to rear admiral.

Leigh Pierce, a son of Ambrose Pierce, died in New York.

By order of Rome women may be barred from Catholic choirs.

The wife of Harry Davenport, the actor, has secured a divorce.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon is seriously ill in Washington, D. C.

Lord Salisbury is suffering from a severe attack of kidney trouble.

Edward S. Tarr, a veteran actor, dropped dead in Scranton, Pa.

The commerce of Marseilles is still paralyzed by the dock strike.

A new statue of General Logan has been unveiled at Washington.

An important tuberculosis congress will assemble in London soon.

A German contractor thinks steamers of 50,000 tons will be built.

Feeling is running high in Japan against the Manchurian treaty.

"I am a prisoner," says Aguinaldo, "but am treated like a guest."

The North German Lloyd Company has ordered four more steamers.

At Madrid, Spanish police fired upon a mob and many were wounded.

Kansas is overjoyed over Funston's promotion to brigadier general.

M. Waldeck Rousseau, premier of France, has abscess of the throat.

Arizona has changed its laws so as to invite and encourage corporations.

Admiral Farquhar may take the North Atlantic squadron to Venezuela.

At last reports there were seventeen cases of bubonic plague at Cape Town.

Piers in front of La Crosse, Wis., have been damaged by Mississippi ice.

The Australian federal elections promise the signal defeat of free trade.

There is no improvement in the case of Maurice Barrymore, the insane actor.

Lord Salisbury is said to have Bright's disease in an aggravated form.

Colliery steel orders for South Africa are likely to go to the United States.

A posse is close on the heels of Burt Alvord, the notorious Arizona train robber.

The Empress Dowager has issued a decree favorable to the construction of railways.

Collins, manager of the Drury Lane Theatre, has married an American soubrette.

A band of sixty from Bulgaria, invading Salonica, was routed by Turkish troops.

Herbert Gladstone has issued a striking indictment of the Salisbury government.

Germany has an electric car which is warranted to outpace the fastest express train.

The Duke of Cornwall sent messages to Malta by wireless telegraph when 200 miles away.

The Kendrick Promotion Company has bought eighteen Nevada copper claims for \$1,400,000.

The council of Vigan, Philippine Islands, have named a square after the late General Lawton.

Four Mexico newspaper men and a caricaturist have been imprisoned for criticizing the government.

The funeral of James Stevens, the Fenian leader, was the occasion of a peaceful demonstration.

Fifteen deposit books, calling for \$3,263.80, were found in the room of an aged miser at Jersey City.

The German Emperor says his navy is being created to enforce respect for Germany throughout the world.

Governor McMillen, of Tennessee, is opposed to selling a greater part of land for National Appalachian Park.

The Kaiser is sharply criticized for predicting that Germany will soon have to fight against overwhelming odds.

Three hundred armed deserters of the British West Coast African regiment, threaten to loot Cape Coast Castle.

Mrs. Herron, wife of Rev. Dr. Geo. D. Herron, founder of the sect of Christian Socialists, is suing him for divorce.

Five thousand dollars were stolen from a South Carolina express company by the substitution of paper for bank bills.

Commander Roper, of the gunboat Petrel, was suffocated and twenty-two men were prostrated by a fire on the vessel at Cavite.

A Greek demi-mondaine, sitting next to the Duchess of Marlborough at the Monte Carlo gaming table, stole 4,000 francs from her.

British troops are devastating the eastern Transvaal, removing everything of value to the Boers. All crops have been destroyed.

M. H. de Young on his return to Paris from the Nile was personally decorated by President Loubet with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Colonel Mosby predicts that the South will become richer and more powerful than the North, and that Richmond will be a world's center of finance.

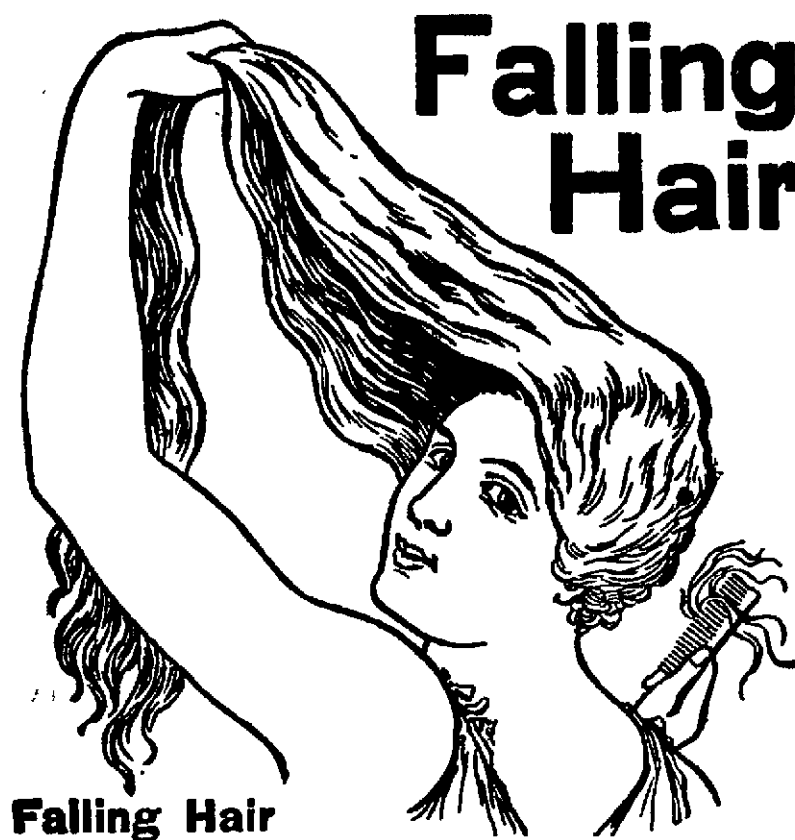
The Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, was detained some hours near Suez by the blocking of the canal by a dredger.

Dr. Leyde notifies Chamberlain of a powerful boycott in Europe and America against English goods, to continue until independence is granted to the Boers.

Divorce for Leprosy.

Maria Palikapu (w) has filed a libel for divorce in the First Circuit Court against her husband Berenaba Palikapu. She alleges that on August 3, 1890, the couple were married by the Bishop of Honolulu and lived together until 1899 when the husband was taken to the leper settlement at Molokai, he having contracted the disease known as Chinese leprosy and being incapable of cure, and she therefore asks that the bonds of matrimony existing between herself and Berenaba be dissolved.

Secretary Cooper states that the supply of printed handbooks which have been given out for furnishing information about the Islands is nearly exhausted, the great demand by mail and in person, having left only a few in the office. As there is no more money in the treasury for additional printing they cannot longer be supplied to the public.



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German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

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General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

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F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies \$5,500,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 55,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,300,000

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